

The Justices of the Supreme Court have this day appointed W. H. Daniels to be the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the 2d Judicial Circuit, in place of Goodale Armstrong, resigned. Said appointment to take effect from and after November 1,

Aliiolani Hale, Oct. 24, 1891 2903-3t 1398-1t

Census of 1890.

Persons desiring copies of the Census Report can obtain them at the office of the Roard of Education.

C. T. RODGERS. General Superintendent of Census. 2900-3t 1398-1t

TAXES OF 1891.

TAX COLLECTOR'S NOTICE

The Tax Collector for the District of Waimes and the Island of Niihau, will be at the following places on the dates given, for the purpose of collecting taxes: Hanapepe, Nov. 3rd, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. at 5th, at at at at at a Nonupapa, Niihau, Nov. 26th, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

On all other days (Sundays excepted) to Dec. 15th, the Collector will be at his office in Waimes, from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. The law requires, that all sums over \$10 be paid m gold, and that 10 per cent. be added to all taxes paid later than Dec. 15th. THOS. BRANDT.

Deputy Tax Collector of Waimea District and the Island of Niihau.

TAXES OF 1891.

TAX COLLECTOR'S NOTICE

The Tax Collector for the District of Hanalei, will be at the following places on the dates given, for the purpose for collecting

Kikinia, Nov. 9th, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Kilaues, " 2nd and 3rd, from 10 A.M. to 4 P. M. Wainiha, Nov. 10th from 10 A.M.

paid in gold, and that 10 per cent, be added to all taxes paid later than December 15th-W. E. H. DEVERILL.

Deputy Tax Collector of Hanalei District. [1398-2t]

TAXES OF 1891.

TAX COLLECTOR'S NOTICE

The Tax Collector for the District of Kawaihau, will be at the following places on the dates given, for the purpose of collecting

Moloaa and Papaa, Nov. 3rd.' from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Anahola and Aliomanu, Nov. 4th, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Kealia and Kapaa, Nov. 5th, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On all other days (Sundays excepted) to December 15th, the Collector will be at his office in Waipouli, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. The law requires, that all sums over \$10 be paid in gold, and that 10 per cent. be added to all taxes paid later than December 15th.

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S. KAIU. Deputy Tax Collector of Kawaihau Dis

TAXES OF 1891.

The Tax Collector for the District of Lihne, will be at the following places on the dates given, for the purpose of collecting

Haiku and Kepu, Nov. Srd from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Hanamaulu, Nov. 4th, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Wailua Kai, Nov. 5th, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

December 15th, the Collector will be at his next preceding the registration for each office in Libue, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. The law requires, that all sums over \$10 be paid in gold, and that 10 per cent. be added to all taxes paid later than December 15th.

J. B. HANAIKE. Deputy Tax Collector of Libue District. [1398-2t]

TAXES OF 1891. TAX COLLECTOR'S NOTICE

The Tax Collector for the District of Koloa, will be at the following places on the

taxes : Eleele. Nov. 2nd from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Wahiawa, " 3rd " 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. 4th " 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On all other days (Sundays excepted) to

December 15th, the Collector will be at his office in Koloa from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. The law requires, that all sums over \$10 be paid in gold, and that 10 per cent, be added to all taxes paid later than December 15th. A. K. MIKA.

Deputy Tax Collector of Koloa District. [1398-2t]

HOMESTEAD LOTS IN HAMA-KUA, HAWAII.

Notice is hereby given:

1-That 48 Lots in Ahualoa and 14 Lots in Kainehe, Hamakua, Hawaii, have been set apart for the purpose of conveying to shall be held under this Constitution."

such persons as may wish to acquire Homesteads upon which to live.

2-Maps of these Lots can be examined at the Land Office, Interior Department, Constitution to read as follows: Honolulu, or at the office of C. Williams at Honokas, Hamakua,

3-C. Williams will point out the Lots to any person desiring to see them, for which services he will be entitled to a fee of \$1 from the person applying.

4-Persons who may desire Lots shall apply in writing to the Minister of the Interior upon a blank form, copies of which may be obtained free of said C. Williams. 5-No application will be considered

from persons who already own land. 6-Every applicant must be of full age. 7-The applicant will be allowed ten years in which to pay for the land, during

which time it will be exempt from taxes. 8-He must within one year build dwelling house on the Lot and begin to occupy the same and continue to occupy it for the remainder of the term of ten years. 9-He must within three years enclose

the Lot with a substantial fence. 10-He must pay quarterly in advance, interest upon the unpaid purchase price at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The purchaser may pay the whole or any part of the purchase price at any time, which will stop interest.

11-The preliminary agreement is nonassignable and the land cannot be sold until all conditions are fulfilled. 12-Failure to comply with any of the

onditions will work a forfeiture of the C. N. SPENCER. Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Oct. 20, 1891.

AN ACT. To AMEND ARTICLES 48, 56, 59, 62 and 63 of THE CONSTITUTION AND TO ADD A NEW ARTICLE TO THE CONSTITUTION TO BE CALLED ARTICLE 83.

Be it enacted by the King and the Legislature of the Hawaiian Kingdom:

SECTION 1. Article 48 of the Constitution is hereby amended so that said Article shall read as follows:

"Article 48. Every Bill which shall have passed the Legislature shall, before it becomes law, be presented to the King. If he approve he shall sign it and it shall thereby become a law, but, if not, be shall return it, with his objections, to the Legislature, which shall enter the objections at large on their Journal and proceed to consider it. If after such reconsideration it shall be approved by a two-thirds vote of all the elec-On all other days (Sundays excepted) to tive members of the Legislature, it shall be December 15th, the Collector will be at his returned to the King for signature, but if office in Hanalei, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. such signature shall again be refused, then necessarily be one of the most im-The law requires, that all sums over \$10 be it shall become a law. In all such cases the portant in the history of this comvotes shall be determined by yeas and nays and the names of the persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of the Legislature. If any Bill shall not be returned by the King within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law."

Section 2. Article 56 of the Constitution is hereby amended so that said Article

shall read as follows : "Article 56. A Noble shall be a male subject of the Kingdom, who shall have attained the age of twenty-five years and resided in the Kingdom three years, and shall be the owner of taxable property in this Kingdom of the value of three thousand dollars over and above all encumbrances, or in receipt of an income of not less than six hundred dollars per annum. SECTION 3. Article 59 of the Constitution s hereby amended so that said Article

shall read as follows: "Article 59. Every male subject of the Hawaiian Islands, of Hawaiian, American, or European birth or descent, who shall have attained the age of twenty years, and caused his name to be entered on the list of voters for Noble for his District, shall be an elector of Nobles, and shall be entitled to vote at any election of Nobles, provided.' of said Article 59 shall be amended to read as follows :

"Second. That he shall own and be perty in this country of the value of not less than one thousand dollars over and above all encumbrances or shall have actually received an income of not less On all other days (Sundays excepted) to than six hundred dollars during the year general election."

> Section 4. Article 63 of the Constitution read as follows: "Article 63. No person shall sit as a

Noble or Representative in the Legislature with, the provisions of this Constitution.' Section 5. Article 62 of the Constitution is hereby amended so that said Article shall read as follows:

"Article 62. Every male subject of the Kingdom, of Hawaiian, American, or European birth or descent, who shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution the dates given, for the purpose of collecting of Nobles; who shall have paid his taxes, abnormally low as it has been bewho shall have attained the age of twenty years, and shall have been domiciled in the Kingdom for one year immediately preceding the election; and shall know how to read | try has thought itself ruined. and write either the Hawaiian, English or some European language, (if born since the year 1840,) and shall have caused his name to be entered on the list of voters of his District as may be provided by law, shall be entitled to one vote for the Representative or Representatives of that District, provided. however, that the requirements of being domiciled in the Kingdom for one year immediately preceding the election, and of knowing how to read and write, either the Hawaiian, English, or some European language, shall not apply to persons residing in this Kingdom at the time of the promulgation of this Constitution, if they shall register and vote at the first election which

and in amendment of the Constitution to be is the fact that the probabilities called Article 83 is hereby added to said

time to time enact such laws as it may deem proper for the supervision and control and identification of all persons or any one class or nationality who may be introduced into agricultural labor, and may also, by law, restrict and limit the term of residence in the Kingdom of such agricultural laborers and the business of employment in which they may engage."

I hereby certify that the foregoing Bill is the remedy? passed its Third Reading in the Legislature of the Hawaiian Kingdom on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1890.

CHARLES WILCOX,

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

To ARTICLE 55 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF 1887 AS PROVIDED FOR BY ARTICLE 82 OF THE SAID CONSTITUTION.

Be it enacted by the King and the Legisla ture of the Hawaiian Kingdom:

SECTION 1. That Article 55 of the Consti tution of 1887, be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words "two hundred and fifty" in the seventh line, and follows:

"Article 55. The Representatives shall Public Treasury, but no increase of compensation shall take effect during the biennial term in which it shall have been made; and no law shall be passed increasing the each biennial term."

I hereby certify that the foregoing Bill passed its Third Reading in the Legislature of the Hawaiian Kingdom on the 10th of bring further advances in this di-November, A. D. 1891.

CHARLES WILCOX.

Dawaiian Gazette

10-PAGE EDITION

OCT, 27, 1891. TUESDAY,

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The Planters' Labor & Supply Co. hold their annual meeting this week, and the gathering must pany. It is to be hoped that all the plantations will be fully represented. There is just one question before planters which swallows up in importance everything else, which is assuming an importance which it never had before, and that is the question of labor.

It is useless to deny that the situation is a very critical one. It may be pleasant to cover up threatening danger with fine words and deceive ourselves with baseless hopes, but it is terribly foolish, and the part of courage and prudence both is to see things and ing plantations has resulted in a considstate things, just as they are.

What are the facts? They are that sugar is at less than 31 cents a pound-with no assured prospect that it will ever be any higher; that a statistical examination of the current expenses of vested the whole of their hard-earned shall have paid his taxes, and shall have Hawaiian plantations for the past ten years would show that the prices ruling since last April would not cover the average expenditure; And also that the clause numbered second that accounts of sales of some of the best plantations show an actual loss since May; that possessed in his own right of taxable pro- the discount on the New York price, the cost of freights, commission and interest, with an ordinary directly interested in the success of sugar allowance for wear and tear of and draw their support from it. The machinery, are likely not merely same thing is true of the foreign populato eat up profits but to leave tion. More than 3000 Portuguese are most of the plantations with is hereby amended so that said Article shall a heavy Irish dividend at the end of the year.

True, some one may say, the enunless elected under, and in conformity tire capital of the country is invested in sugar; true, the destruction of this industry would be a heavy blow to all the industrial classes in the country; true, too, that sugar cannot be raised at present prices at a profit. That is con- sugar such a blow would be hardly less and laws in the manner provided for electors | ceded. But the present price is fore. It will rise as it did before This is not the first time the coun-

> the present world's price of sugar | product; 2 .- all those engaged in furis nor abnormally low. On the nishing plantation supplies, and 3 .- all contrary it is a fair pricebetter than has ruled as a normal price for some time. There has been no general overproduction. The world's stocks are not much larger than at this time last year. We cannot hope then that econom-They may of course do so tempogers, clerks and sailors, all the mechangers, clerks and sailors, all the mechanand rituals will be of little importance.
>
> APPLY AT NO. 4 GARDEN LANE.
> 2812-31 rarily. What concerns us, in an ics in the Union and Honolulu Iron- ance.

Section 6. A new Article in addition to, attempt to forecast the future, are all the other way. We have "Article 83. The Legislature may from more reason to fear a considerable fall (from the operation of purely economical causes, alone be it remembered) than we have to hope the Kingdom for the purpose of performing for a corresponding rise, in the price of our one commodity.

This is the evil, too darkly painted, it may be objected, but surely bad enough at the best. Now what

The only possible remedy is CHEAPER LABOR.

The whole matter reduces itself to an easy example in arithmetic. Here are the receipts R. and the expenditures E. E. are bigger than R. If you can't make R. bigger you must make E. smaller. There is only one way to make E. smaller now and here, and that is to reduce the cost of labor. The other means of reducing expenses-more economical inserting in place therof the words "five | management, better machinery, hundred," so that the Article shall read as improved appliances, have already been drawn upon to such receive for their services a compensation to an extent that but little is to be be determined by law, and paid out of the hoped for in this direction. It may be truthfully affirmed that the sugar business of this country is in a condition of very high industrial compensation of Representatives beyond efficiency. It is scientific, economithe sum of five hundred dollars each for cal and in possession of the finest machinery and appliances known. The future may, and doubtless will, rection, but help for the present need must be sought in some other quarter. A saving must be made, and that saving can only be in the cost of labor. The wages of labor constitute probably 70 per cent. of the total cost of production, and a

> It may be urged that the ADVER-TISER has stated the case and its necessities too strongly. We believe, however, that a calm view can lead to no other conclusions than those which we have reached. They are as plain as a sum in addition. People who deny them must invent another arithmetic. The country must have cheaper labor. Without it there is but one alternative.

saving here will be a substantial,

not a trivial economy.

WHO ARE SUPPORTED BY THE SUGAR INDUSTRY ?

An impression prevails among a certain class in this country that only a very few persons are interested in sugar, and that the prosperity of the great majority would not be seriously affected even if that industry were ruined. How fundamentally erroneous this idea is may easily be shown, and in the first place the notion so current that the place the notion so current that the by 802 feet, being 6082 feet, while the number of sugar owners is very small is mile is 5280. Twenty-five knots equal an error. The incorporation of the leaderable distribution of small quantities of stock in the hands of a large number of persons. While it is true that the bulk of the stock is the property of a few hundred persons, it is no less true that hundreds more are owners of a few shares each, and that many have insavings in stock. We know personally

of many cases of the kind It is a common error to suppose that Hawaiians have no interest in sugar. As a matter of fact, statistics show that nearly a fourth of the laboring Hawaiian population is employed on the plantations. If we add those who own stocks and those who lease land to the plantations, it will appear that not far from a third of the Hawaiian population are employed on the plantations; more than 500 other foreigners are employed as overseers, managers, carpenters, teamsters, book and time-keepers, etc., etc.

It thus appears that the class of those directly interested in sugar includes a large proportion of all the races and classes of our greatly-mixed population. Upon all those described, a blow to our leading product would fall with crushing weight. But to those who are only indirectly concerned in disastrous, and these latter comprise no less than the entire residue of the non-Asiatic population, saving a few excep-

tions too unimportant to be noticed here. Vitally, though indirectly, interested in sugar are 1 .- all those engaged in the The answer to all this is, that transportation and distribution of the those who perform services for and furnish goods, wares and merchandise to all those who work directly or indirectly for the plantations, and to those who draw the dividends and expend the profits of the plantations. These classes include all the wholesale commission

works, and all those mechanics and contractors who build houses and perform services of any kind for any one directly or indirectly interested in sugar. Our whole industrial society is composed of an elaborate system of wheels within wheels, and the power which drives the whole vast machine is SUGAR. What would you sailors of the sugar fleet do without sugar? The expansion of that industry brought the whole fleet into existence. We all remember when the entire steam marine consisted of one old vessel, the OLD KILAUEA. No great demand for labor on her! What would you do, gentlemen of the Union Ironworks, without the Ewa Plantation? The demand for machinery is the demand for your labor and

your wages could and would never be

paid, without that demand. The inter-

vention of a middleman, the Iron Works

Co., cannot obscure so plain a fact. To cut a long story short we ALL live by sugar-commission merchants and street vendors, railroads and hackmen, the man who writes this article and the compositor who sets it up, lawyers and doctors, school teachers and government clerks, we all in one degree or another are affected by the condition of the one great productive industry of the country. Sugar pays for all our imports, the clothes we wear, the luxuries we indulge in, the food we eat. If the industry receives a set back the demand for labor will fail, and mechanics will be compelled to leave the country. It is to be hoped that hay will prove a good crop for there will be plenty of grass growing in the streets.

We have neither the desire nor the intention to indulge in gloomy predictions. On the contrary, we take an optimistic view of the future and feel great confidence in the unbounded recuperative power of the country. But sugar is, and must in any case for a number of years remain, our principle staple, and we cannot contemplate the possible spectacle of a great industry rained, without serious apprehension. This apprehension we believe will prove groundless, if energy and foresight are brought to bear upon the problem. But it may prove to be only too well founded if the voters of the country who shape its policy by their votes, persist in the absurd delusion that none but a few "sugar barons" have anything to lose by a disaster to sugar.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements made, or opinions expressed by our

Information Wanted.

MR. EDITOR: Can you or any of your readers give me any information regarding a new electric railway around Oahu -who its projectors are and when it is KAMAAINA. to be constructed?

What Is a Knot?

MR. EDITOR: The recent trips of the great ocean steamers have raised a question as to what a "knot" is. Is it equivalent to a mile on the earth's surface? Yours truly, LANDSMAN.

The "knot" exceeds the mile in length 28.78 miles.-[ED.

Molokai Again.

MR. EDITOR: We do not propose to enter into the trouble between Mr. Paehaole and Dr. Mouritz; the doctor can well take care of himself. Every foreigner here knows the truth. Mr. Paehaole is a lawver, or said to be one: any way, he has been a legislator, and we would respectfully suggest to him that he will confer a boon on this com-

munity if he will procure a little less law and a little more sprinkling of justice. Judge, sheriff, police, assessor of taxes, fence commissioners-all natives, is a too one sided concern, and we would like a little alteration. A FEW HAOLES. Mokuhiki, Molokai, Oct. 21, 1891.

MR. EDITOR: I voice the sentiment of many in suggesting that "Nemo," "Omen" and "Typo" hire a large hall and talk it over. Yours truly, CHARLIE HOSS. Honolulu, Oct. 23, 1891.

MR. EDITOR: I have not en-

gaged in the Hammond, Harris,

Burgess, etc., controversy, and I do

not intend to; but noting Mr. Hammond's letter this morning, I am forcibly impressed with the thought that he does not at all appreciate the value of impersonal writing. A subject which fails of any interest except that excited by the names of the writers is of very little value, and one which is of general public interest gains by not being obstructed in any way by the use of names. So far as the subject mat- Nuuanu Avenue, - Honolulu, H. I ter of the present discussion is concerned, I feel, from my reading of the Bible, that Christ, and I speak with perfect reverence, was of all men the most sensible, and I could never avoid the feeling that if he had lived in the north of Europe, in Iceland or some other chilly place, he would never have been so foolish as to break the ice for a baptism. He went into the water because it was the most natural and easiest thing to do in hot Judea. Perhaps that is the best way here. But no baptism is of any avail if a man's heart is wrong, houses with their large staff of clerks, so that the form of the ordinance all the retail merchants, great and smail, can be of no avail. Let men act up ical causes will raise the price. all those in the shipping business-mana- to the law of love, and church forms

A Subscription.

For the past year or so the Oceanic and Wilder S. S. Co's, have clubbed together and paid \$100 each month to Mr. H. B. Rice, a gentleman who has traveled extensively on these islands. Mr. Rice is engaged in visiting the different summer resorts in California advertising the Hawaiian Islands, with the view of diverting some of the travel towards us. The small amount paid Mr. Rice is sadly inadequate, and unless something is done by our business men to swell the sum Mr. Rice will be compelled to retire from the good work that is and will be of great advantage to this king-

If an adequate sum is subscribed by our business men, (and we see no reason why it should not be) say about \$300 a month, this really good plan to have people visit us will be of incalculable benefit for this country. The idea is for Mr. Rice to open an office in San Francisco, to distribute printed matter relative to the islands, in fact to do everything to place before the traveling public the natural beauty of the Hawaiian Islands.

The subscription list will be handed around to-day. No doubt the steamship companies will head it with a good sum, and the balance of the necessary funds will have to be subscribed by our business men. It behooves all to put their names and commodities will fall, merchants down no matter how small the sum may be.

Small Opium Seizure.

Thursday evening William Sheldon, a custom house officer, captured two Chinamen with twelve tins of opium in a Chinese store on the corner of Smith and Beretania streets. The opium was in tin boxes very much like powder flasks and no doubt was put up in that manner to elude the customs officers.

Mr. Sheldon states that he took a trip around Chinatown dressed in civilians clothes; he walked into the store and purchased a cigar; the conduct of the Chinese present aroused his suspicion so he decided to make a search; he then walked into a back room and found the Chinamen with the opium, about to put it in a bag and depart. He placed them under arrest, but they made such a resistance be was compelled to call in Joseph Mc-Guire to assist in landing them in the cooler. The trial will come up this morning before Judge Hopkins.

Arrival of the Monowai.

The Union Steamship Co.'s S.S. Monowai, M. Carey, commander, arrrived in port at 8 A. M., Saturday, Oct. 24, 61/3 days from San Francisco. She left the latter port on the 17th inst., at 3:30 P.M., being two days late owing to detention of mails. Had a fine weather trip throughout. The Monowai in addition to a large general cargo brought Sells Bros.' circus and menagerie for Sydney— the largest show ever afloat on the Pacific, viz.: 5 elephants, 2 hippopotami, 41 horses, many animals of all kinds and some 165 male and female performers, etc , make up one of the largest undertakings of the kind in the world. After landing cargo for this port and taking in over 200 tons of coal, she resumed her voyage for the Colonies on Saturday night. Besides 276 passengers in transit, she took 14 cabin and 3 steerage passengers from this port.

A Big Scare.

Saturday evening about 9 o'clock there was a big scare on board the Monowai. It was found necessary to move a cage containing a large tiger. In hoisting the animal the tackle parted and the cage with its contents went to the deck with a loud crash. Everybody thought the cage had smashed and the animal would regain its freedom. There was a wild scamper in all directions; everybody seemed to have business up town. The keeper of the animal approached the cage and discovered that a few bars were bent, but not enough to allow the animal to escape. The deck hands were induced to return to their work after being assured that there was no danger.

New Advertisements.

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